

ANOTHER DISASTER

THIRD RECENT CATASTROPHE ON THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

News of a Violent Eruption of Mont Pelee on Wednesday Night Received at Castries.

ABOUT 2,000 LIVES LOST

LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE LEAVING THE FATED ISLAND.

Outbreak of La Soufriere on the Island of St. Vincent Coincided with Pelee's Eruption.

DUST CARRIED LONG DISTANCE

COAST OF HAITI OBSCURED BY A HAZE OF FINE ASHES.

Further Details of the Phenomena Witnessed When Mont Pelee Belched on August 30.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I.

Sept. 4, 8 p. m.—The royal mail steamer Yare arrived here this evening from the Island of Martinique. She brings the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred there last night and that about 2,000 persons are said to have perished. Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

The coast telephone service reports that a violent eruption of the Soufriere volcano, on the Island of St. Vincent, was observed at midnight.

The British steamer Savan, Captain Hunter, arrived here to-day from the Island of Trinidad. She was covered with dust and reports that she ran into a dense cloud of dust while twenty miles south of St. Vincent.

It was quite dark here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour the sun was obscured as it is during an eclipse.

POINTE-A-PETRE, Island of Guadeloupe, F. W. I., Sept. 4, 3 p. m.—Loud detonations were heard here last night in the direction of Mont Pelee.

Tidal Wave Feared.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Pointe-a-Petite, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, dated Sept. 4, which says that constant detonations heard there last night indicate a terrific volcanic eruption on the Island of Martinique. The thick black clouds were seen to the south of Guadeloupe and the heat at Pointe-a-Petite was intense. The population was said to be greatly alarmed and apprehensive of a tidal wave in the event of the collapse of Martinique.

In a dispatch from Carupano, Venezuela, the correspondent of the Figaro says: "Violent detonations were heard here from 10 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 3 until 4 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 4, the sounds came from the north and were identical with those heard the night of Aug. 30, during the volcanic eruption on Martinique of that date."

OUTBREAK OF AUG. 30.

Spectacle of Terrible Grandeur Witnessed at Castries.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Castries, St. Lucia, has cabled the following account of the phenomena witnessed at the time of the recent outbreak of Mont Pelee, Martinique: "Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 30 a spectacle of terrific grandeur was witnessed from here. A pitch black cloud hung over the island of Martinique, through which shot at intervals pillars of flame high in the sky, which broke in fantastic forms of colored fire and scattered showers of fiery sparks. About midnight clouds were darting about like millions of fireflies, and above all those large aureoles appeared in the sky."

The correspondent then proceeds to confirm the details of the eruption and says: "There were tremendous earth rumblings and explosions. The ground rocked and nothing could stand on tables or shelves. Boats from St. Pierre were unable to reach the town, owing to the fall of hot ashes, and a tidal wave destroyed the whole of the sea front of Le Carbet. People returned here from Martinique only last week to take back their families to Fort de France."

Relief for Martinique.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The ministry for the colonies received a cable dispatch to-day from the Governor of Guadeloupe, M. Merlin, saying that Mont Pelee was much damaged by the recent eruption of Mont Pelee. Basse Point heights were burned. The minister of the colonies, M. Doumergue, in placing \$100,000 at the disposition of the Governor of Martinique, M. Lemaire, to relieve the distress in that island, has urged the Governor not to congregate refugees at Fort de France, but to distribute them in the south, where their necessities can be most easily supplied.

Recognizing the danger of a tidal wave at Fort de France, the colonial minister has instructed Governor Lemaire to adopt all the measures necessary to enable the inhabitants to immediately evacuate the place in case of necessity and seek refuge on the heights above the town, where food depots should be established. The minister has also recommended the establishment of observatory posts throughout the least signs of fresh outbreaks of Mont Pelee can be immediately reported to the authorities.

Relief May Be Tendered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Gustav Schwab, chairman of the committee having charge of the distribution of funds collected for the relief of sufferers from the Martinique

disaster several months ago, sent the following telegram to-day to Governor Llewellyn, at St. Vincent:

"Does recent disaster require further aid to your island or Martinique? If so, of what nature? Cable to Martinique not working. Reply collect."

1,500 Persons Killed.

ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, D. W. I., Sept. 4.—A copy of L'Opinion, of Fort de France, Martinique, dated Sept. 3, says that over 1,500 persons were killed during the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelee of last Saturday and that a still greater number of persons have been brought to Fort de France by the French cruisers Tage and Suchet and by coasting craft. The hospitals of Fort de France are filled with the sick and wounded.

Heavy Fall of Dust.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—The German steamer Castilla, which arrived here from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to-day, reports encountering a heavy fall of volcanic dust while 800 miles at sea. She also reports that the coast of Haiti was completely obscured by a haze caused by dust.

No Flow of Lava.

Brooklyn Eagle.

They keep saying in accounts of the doings in Martinique that Mont Pelee belches lava, and even the most staid of the metropolitan dailies tell of the destruction of the Guerin sugar mill, a couple of days before the annihilation of St. Pierre, by a flow of lava. There wasn't a bit of lava in any of these eruptions—not an ounce. Lava would not have swept down on the Guerin factory with such speed that the people were engulfed before they could turn to fly. The landslide was simply of mud, composed of the volcanic dust that had been deposited on the steep sides of the mountain and washed by hot water and condensing steam from the crater into the valley of a little river, whence it fell in a hot plaster over acres of ground at the sea's edge. Had the volcano's output been of lava, it would have descended like cold molasses or molten metal, clinging to rocks all the way down and giving time for the people below to pack their trunks and drive to town. Yet, as Pelee grows more fierce and frequent, it may be that lava will yet appear and the geologists think that if that happens the mountain may put its lid on afterward and stay quiet for awhile.

WHOLE VALLEY DEVASTATED.

Details of the Disaster That Killed 700 Persons in Transcaucasia.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Correspondence received here from Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Russia, gives a graphic account of the disaster which occurred Aug. 17, when, as the result of a landslide, supposed to have been due to seismic disturbances, some twenty villages were destroyed and nearly 700 persons were killed.

On the northern slope of Mount Kasbek lies the watering place of Tmenkau. Early in the morning of Aug. 17 subterranean disturbances were noted there, but the hundreds of bathers in the hot springs scouted the idea of a catastrophe. In spite of warnings, continued their bathing. At 7 o'clock of that evening the entire valley, where the hot springs are situated, a deafening noise resembling thunder and loud rumbling were heard. The valley stream swelled to the dimensions of a mighty torrent and, sweeping along, it carried with it huge blocks of rock and ice. Then the bathers tried to escape, but it was too late. The entire northern slope of Mount Kasbek, with the glacier above, broke to pieces and fell into the sea. The valley was swept away, and everything in the path of the landslide was destroyed. Within a few minutes the valley, which is nearly twelve miles long, had been devastated by a wall of rock, ice and earth. The survivors, who were few in number, to a depth of nearly a thousand feet, by the matter that was hurled into it. A huge hurricane raged at the time and bodies of the people and animals were flung to a great height and dashed against the rocks.

SLAP AT BRYAN PLATFORM.

Wisconsin Democrats Ignored the Kansas City Declaration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Wisconsin Democratic State convention concluded its labors at a late hour to-day. The ticket follows: Governor, David S. Rose, Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, John W. Wattawa, Kewaunee; secretary of state, Louis A. Lange, Fond du Lac; state treasurer, Ed J. Luckow, Baraboo; attorney general, Oat H. Skarr, La Crosse; superintendent of public instruction, Karl A. Mathie, Vauasa; railroad commissioner, William A. Redner, Ashland; insurance commissioner, William F. Fisher, New London.

The biggest surprise of the day, and a sensation at that, was the turning down of a resolution, just before the convention adjourned, endorsing the national platform. While the delegates gave a respectful hearing to the resolution, they did not enter into it for an instant. The resolution, which was offered just before final adjournment, was by C. H. Rogers, of Madison.

Scarcely had Mr. Rogers finished reading the resolution when another delegate arose to point out the error and stated that early in the convention it was decided to refer all resolutions to a committee on resolutions. Still another delegate moved to adjourn. This was put and adopted with almost unanimous vote, there being not over two or three feeble protests. The resolution, therefore, was completely ignored.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

No Clue to Supposed Assault on Thomas V. Perkins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A card bearing the inscription: "Apologies to New York and London: Thomas V. Perkins, auditor," is the only clue to the identity of a well-dressed man lying dead at an undertaking establishment in this city. The man was found yesterday in an unconscious condition in Van Buren street, near Wabash avenue, and from the fact that no money or valuables were found upon him the police are working on the theory that the man was assaulted and robbed. At the Samaritan Hospital he failed to regain consciousness and died to-day. The wounds, it was supposed, were on the right side of the head and a contusion of the scalp. The man was apparently about twenty-eight years of age. In his pockets, when searched, was found the card bearing the name of the New York and London concern, and in the hat were the initials "T. V. P."

NEW FOREST MONARCH.

Largest Tree in the World Found in the Sierras of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A few weeks ago there was discovered to the east of Fresno, in the Sierras, the biggest tree in the world. At the time it was said that it measured 150 feet in circumference. John Muir, the great naturalist, has just visited the tree and reports that it measures at the base 168 feet, and at four feet above the ground it was only ninety-seven feet in circumference. It is, however, larger than either "General Sherman" or "General Grant," which heretofore were the recognized monarchs of the forest.

THE SOUTHERN TRIP.

Itinerary of the President's Journey Through Part of the Southland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt and party will reach Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:45 p. m. to-morrow and leave for the brief Southern tour at 7:30 a. m. on a train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The party will consist of the President, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Dr. G. A. Lung, the President's physician, Stenographers Latta and Weaver, representatives of the three press associations, three illustrated weeklies, the Washington newspapers and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and two photographers.

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AFTER THE CHASE.

NOTE—I presume you've read how Tom Johnson captured the Ohio convention?



TOM L. JOHNSON—Now there's a pelt worth having.

PRESIDENT IS BETTER

ENTERTAINED THE GRAND DUKE BORIS AT LUNCHEON YESTERDAY.

And Will Start This Morning on His Trip to Chattanooga and Other Points in the South.

HIS EYE IS STILL BLACK

BUT THE DARKNESS IS EXPECTED TO DISAPPEAR SOON.

Trial of the Motorman and Conductor at Pittsfield Delayed—Aftermath of the Accident.

DRIVER PARTLY TO BLAME.

May Have Taken Greater Chances in Crossing the Track than Usual.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mr. B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, arrived in Washington to-day. Mr. Barnes was with the presidential party at Pittsfield yesterday, being in the second carriage behind that occupied by the President, Mr. Cortelyou and Governor Crane at the time of the accident. Although Mr. Barnes disclaims having any special knowledge as to all the circumstances of the accident, he shared by many others, yet from what he saw and heard on the spot he thinks the responsibility for the accident lies between the driver of the President's carriage and the motorman, with the greater burden upon the latter. The trolley road at that point, Mr. Barnes says, is straight for some distance, and the motorman must have seen and recognized the President's coach, with its four white horses, some time before the crossing was reached, but instead of stopping or materially reducing his speed he came on at a rate that made it impossible for him to stop when he saw that a collision was imminent. The driver of the President's carriage, on the other hand, could hardly have had a clear view of the track at the point of crossing, as the outfiles on either side must have obscured it to some extent at least.

Among the people who gathered at the scene of the disaster it was suggested that the driver of the President's carriage may have taken greater chances in crossing the track than he usually would have taken. He undoubtedly felt the importance as the driver of the President's landau, and was reported to have refused \$1,000 to allow another man to take his place for the day. The newspaper correspondents, it is learned, were about two miles ahead at the time of the accident. The drivers of their carriages had been directed to take the direct road to Lenox, following the President's carriage. At the last moment, however, the President expressed a wish to call on ex-Senator Dawes, and in doing so he cut across the right of way and was out of sight before the President's carriage was filed and ready to proceed.

The President's purpose to call at the Dawes residence, the correspondents proceeded on the Lenox road, and the President's carriage was sent ahead to apprise the residents of his coming. The President will join him here again to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock for the trip to Chattanooga.

Messages of Congratulation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Messages of congratulation over the escape of the President from his accident yesterday have begun to come to the State Department from abroad. One of the first was the following from Emperor William of Germany, dated Posen: "With all Americans, I praise Providence that saved your life from the terrible accident." The President, through acting Secretary McAdams, made the following responses to the Emperor's message: "I warmly appreciate your Majesty's sympathetic message." President Loubet of France sent the following: "The report of the awful accident

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR

ENROLLMENT IS EXPECTED TO REACH TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

Superintendent Kendall Has Returned from His Vacation and Is Ready for Work.

THE NEED OF NEW BUILDINGS

ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO SEVERAL SCHOOLS.

New Instructors Will Be Noted in the Faculty This Year—Matters of Interest.

One week from next Monday morning the schools of Indianapolis will open their doors for another term, and the school bell will again summon the boys from their various sports, and the girls, too, will be sent to think of the labor before them.

Superintendent Kendall, of the schools, has returned from his vacation in the East, and the teachers and principals are beginning to arrive and prepare for the opening of the classes. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 25,000 pupils will be enrolled at the opening of the schools. This is a rough figure, but it is believed the number will not be far from that. Last year the daily average attendance was about 23,000, and this did not include Irvington and Tuxedo, which this year's figures will take in.

The increase in the number of children that will apply for places in the city schools will show at what a rapid rate the city is growing. The accommodations are not expected to be adequate for the number of pupils, and this is causing the School Board and superintendent to scratch their heads and hold daily discussions as to the best way to handle the very large enrollment. The limited school fund has kept the board from making as many additions as are needed. However, a few of the buildings which are very crowded have been added to and these will relieve the strain on some of the others that are too small to accommodate the scholars. More room has been given to No. 14 school, and this will take some of the pupils from the Washington and Morton buildings. This school is in the vicinity of the Atlas engine works, and that part of the city is badly in need of more school room, but owing to a lack of enough funds the buildings cannot be put up. Even with the new accommodations it is said there will not be room enough for the pupils, as this part of the city is growing so fast and many more children are applying for seats all the time.

SIX-ROOM ADDITION.

A six-room addition has been added to school No. 23, near Woodruff Place, and the halls in the Abraham Lincoln school, at Palmer and Barth avenues, have been partitioned off so as to make more room. A new building is badly needed here, as this part of the city is also growing rapidly, but the School Board did not have the money to have one built. At school No. 46 a wooden addition has been built, which will be room enough for the present. Some rooms have been fitted up in the attic of building No. 41, in North Indianapolis, and at No. 32 in Haughville the new portable rooms that can be moved from one building to another have been arranged. Enough school No. 26 will also have two portable rooms this year.

The improvements will, of course, necessitate a number of new teachers. About thirty or forty new instructors will take classes this year. Several principals will also assume charge of the new schools. Lawrence Hull will succeed George W. Hufford as principal of the Shortridge High School. Mr. Hufford has definitely decided that he will not teach in the North Side

ONE STRIKE ENDED

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF IDLENESS.

They Will Resume Digging Coal Next Monday Morning if Operators Give Them Employment.

MEETING AT HUNTINGTON

DELEGATES ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY FAVORED RETURNING TO WORK.

All the Fields Along the Norfolk & Western Railway Represented at the Convention.

CONFIRMED BY MR. MITCHELL

WHO SAID THE MEN HAD BEEN GRANTED SOME CONCESSIONS.

Railway Employees in Pennsylvania Anxious for the End of the Anthracite Strike.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—It is now believed the coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk & Western Railroad here to-day it was almost unanimously agreed to end the strike, provided the operators would take back all the old miners, and they have signified their intention of doing this. The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday morning. It is reported that President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, advised the strikers to return to work, as he realized that winter was near at hand and the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one was dependent on the union for food and clothing. It is thought the strikers in the New river and Kanawha fields will soon follow the action of the strikers on the Norfolk & Western.

The Pocahontas mine continues to turn, but the operators think that they will soon have it under control.

No violence has been reported from any quarter of the Norfolk & Western coal field to-day.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Governor White to-day received a telegram from Adjutant General Baker, who has been in the Norfolk & Western coal field for a week, informing him that the strike in that section had been settled and that the men would all return to work to-morrow. The feeling here is that this will have a great effect in bringing the strike in this field to an end. The terms of the settlement are not given.

Confirmed by Mitchell.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—President Mitchell to-night confirmed the Associated Press dispatch stating that the strike of miners in the Pocahontas region had been declared off. He said the strikers were granted some concessions, but he could not say at present just what they were.

WEARY OF THE STRIKE.

Railway Employees Want Peace in the Anthracite Region.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Governor Stone was waited on by a committee from the State legislative board of railroad employees of Pennsylvania this afternoon and requested to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite region.

The committee presented a signed statement setting forth that the strike is causing much distress among the anthracite miners and their families, hardship to millions of people and proving disastrous to the business interests of the State. The committee stated that railroad employees depend upon the coal traffic for four-fifths of their living and that they were not making as good wages as before the strike. They said the board was preparing a bill which it hoped would end the strike, but they said they were not sure if it would become a law.

Governor Stone replied that, by calling a special session of the Legislature, a law could be passed that would be constitutional and would end the strike. He said, however, he would not hesitate to call a special session. Governor Stone also said he regarded the coal region as a matter of great interest to justify an extra session of the Legislature if it would solve the difficulty, but he said that if no satisfactory law could be passed or good come out of it.

Guards May Kill When Necessary.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—The grand jury to-day ignored the cases against F. W. Kinney, Charles Reynolds and William Watkins. The three men were employed as special officers at the Warne colliery, Durysa, and during a riot which occurred there two weeks ago they were arrested and committed to jail in default of bail on the charge of manslaughter and inciting to riot. Subsequently they were released on their own recognizance. The action of the grand jury establishes a precedent in that men employed to protect life and property about the coal mines, and who may be charged with the crime of murder, may not be held for the crime of murder or manslaughter. The four men who were arrested for the killing of Dan Sweeney, a night watchman at a mine in Santscoke, were indicted for murder to-day.

Baer's Declaration a Wet Blanket.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—President Baer's declaration that the miners' strike cannot be settled except on the terms heretofore stated by the coal companies has cast a gloom over the entire strike region. The business interests were very hopeful that the meeting between the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and Senators Quay and Penrose would result in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, but to-day a feeling of depression exists everywhere. At strike headquarters President Mitchell discussed Mr. Baer's statement with some of his lieutenants, but he declined to say anything for publication. He said some time in the near future he may reply to the Baer statement, but Dr. Mitchell denied the report that he had re-

TWO DISCONTENTED IOWANS.

Blamed Trusts Because They Were Idle and Apathetic Themselves.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—Because they could not get work James B. Taylor and his wife, Ann Taylor, wrote a letter to the public blaming the "greedy corporations and trusts" for their failure. Then they turned on the gas, and at noon to-day they may reply to the Baer statement by dying in their room at a boarding house.

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